NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.— FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.-ST. JAMES THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-formances atternoon and evening, -On HAND. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-BROTHER BILL AND OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAN

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway .- Wood-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-German UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway .- NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS - THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—San Sharp-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.-Lany NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 26, 1872.

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THE RUN OF THE ADRIATIC. - The steamship Adriatic, of the White Star line, which arrived at this port yesterday, made the run from Queenstown to the Lightship at Sandy Hook in seven days, eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes. Adding a difference of five hours' time on the western passage, the run was made in the extraordinary short time of just five minutes less than eight days. This is one of the fastest, if not the most rapid passage across the Atlantic by steam on record.

THE SPANISH MINISTERIAL "SLATE" IN MADRID.-The Spanish Cabinet crisis appears to have terminated at a late hour vesterday evening in so far as the finding of Premier is concerned. Admiral Topete consented to attempt to steer the ship of state by accepting the chief portfolio of the Ministry. A "slate" of his probable appointments of colleagues in the council was telegraphed to us from Madrid last night and is published in the HERALD to-day. Premier Topete will, it is said, be succeeded in the Ministry of War by Marshal Serrano, so that we may expect that the course of public affairs will go on smoothly again for Amadeus, despite the fact that the Carlists continue viciously active in some of the provinces of the kingdom.

How Long. Oh! how long is the country to be humiliated and the administration disgraced by Secretary Fish? At the same time that the evidence of his blundering over the Wsshington Treaty is accumulating daily-a most damaging exposure of which we published yesterday-comes the cruel case of Dr. Houard to show his incompetency. Our Cadiz correspondence in the HERALD yesterday, relative to this victim of Spanish atrocity, is enough to harrow the feelings of every American; yet, with all the facts before him, our Secretary of State has been more the apologist of this cruelty and indignity of Spain than the defender of a grossly injured citizen. He seemed more intent to show that Dr. Houard was not an American citizen, when the evidence was clear that Houard is a native born citizen and has never renounced his citizenship, than to protect him. We need not repeat here the story of Dr. Houard's injuries and sufferings. The whole of it is in the letter referred to and published yesterday. Our country is brought to a degree of humiliation never known before by the weakness and utter incompetency of the Secretary of State.

The National Humiliation-Lord Granville's Demands Conceded by Senate.

After a protracted secret session the Senate

last night adopted, by a two-third vote, the

resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, advising the President accept the additional article to Treaty of Washington demanded the Treaty of by the English government and dictated by Lord Granville. It is reported that the wording of the article was somewhat altered, for the purpose of making it appear that the work of the United States Senate was not altogether marked out by the British Cabinet; but it is conceded that this was only a trick resorted to for political effect, and that the substance is unchanged, the abandonment of our claims for indirect damages and the recantation of all that portion of our case offensive to England being made complete. The Washington reports state that Secretary Fish instantly telegraphed the news of the national surrender to our Minister at London, in order that he might at once convey the gratifying intelligence to Lord Granville, and that a reply confirming the additional article will probably be received from the English government on Monday, when it will be formally ratified by the Senate. This rapid manner of transacting and perfecting a diplomatic negotiation is, however, unusual, and is very unlikely to be acted upon. We should rather believe that the completion of the national disgrace will have to wait the slower process of mail correspondence. However, the haste manifested by Secretary Fish, and the evident uneasiness and anxiety of those who have been instrumental in dishonoring the nation to get the disagreeable subject wholly off their hands, indicate their sense of the degrading character of the work in which they have been engaged.

An extraordinary obligation of secrecy has

been imposed upon Senators in order to keep from the people all knowledge of the secret action of the Senate. The publication of the treaty correspondence and the Granville terms of surrender by the HERALD seriously embarrassed the intrigues of the State Department and rendered it more difficult to force the administration Senators into the betrayal of the national honor. So Secretary Fish is more than ever anxious to keep from public view the exact wording of the additional article, as recommended by the Senate, until it shall have been duly ratified and placed out of danger. The people are to be kept in ignorance of the extent of their disgrace until the act is beyond recall; but we may safely calculate on the acceptance of the Granville article in all its offensiveness, whatever change may have been made in the phraseology. The only question that remains, therefore, is whether the people will accept the act of their representatives as a full and final settlement of our account against England for her treacherous and unfriendly conduct during the war of the rebellion. The treaty will, of course, exist and be in force; but will the people of America feel that England has made proper atonement to us for her perfidy, and will the successful termination of the negotiations-successful, at least, as between the two administrations-place the two nations on a more friendly footing and heal up the old differences that have so long existed between them? We have English authority for the prediction that a treaty secured only by the humiliation of one of the parties thereto will never be productive of good, and common sense endorses the prophecy. The Treaty of Washington has been maintained only by wringing from America a disgraceful concession, against the wishes of all but a handful of her people. The abandonment of our case has been the result of a corrupt and undisguised lobby pressure, and the country, with almost unanimons voice, condemns and deplores the act. Under such circumstances how can any good results be predicted from the Treaty of Washington. It is a settlement between the two existing administrations, but it is no settlement between the two nations, and will not be recognized as such by the American people. It may keep Mr. Gladstone and his friends a few months longer in office and may probably save Secretary Fish from a damaging exposure, but it will leave the sense of England's injustice and arrogance rankling in the American breast and will widen the breach between the two nations.

It will be remembered that nothing official as to the action of the Senate has yet transpired. The reports from Washington are rumors, at the best; and while we believe them to be in the main reliable, there is still some possibility of a termination of the affair different to that generally predicted. It is stated that twenty Senators "dodged" a vote on the resolution, and this is a large number when a two-third vote will be required for final ratification. There seems to be a concurrence on all sides in the assertion that the wording of the article has been slightly altered from the English dictation, in order to make our backdown appear less direct and consequently less humiliating. If by any trick of language the Senate has attempted to render indistinct or questionable the absolute abandonment of that portion of our case at Geneva relating to indirect damages, it is certain that the English

our teeth. Our surrender must be unconditional or it will not be accepted by England. We do not, therefore, regard the matter as altogether disposed of, and we advise our readers to wait patiently for the next developments in this disgraceful and wearisome nego-

The Methodist General Conference.

Nearly a month ago a body of four hundred and twenty-one delegated representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and its mission dependencies convened in Brooklyn, in quadrennial session, to legislate for the interest of its extensive fields of labor. The grave and the gay, the priest and the prophet, the poet and the politician are there. Side by side sit the curly-headed, darkcomplexioned son of Africa, whose fatherland the Herald is striving to explore, and the white-faced, ruddy-cheeked, straight-haired son of the Emerald Isle, whose ancestry some writers claim originally came from the land of Ham. Slowly the Conference drags its weary length along, and up to this time has transacted very little business of importance. Ignoring parliamentary rules the delegates have adopted rules for their own governance which they repeatedly transgress, and sometimes get themselves into snarls from which they are with difficulty extricated.

The work accomplished so far may be briefly described. The standing committee were appointed in the early part of the session, and everything went pleasantly along until the reports of the agents of the Book Concern, the Book Committee-majority and minority-and the experts' investigations were presented for information and reference, when a protracted discussion took place, which lasted in one form and phase or another for six days. Eight additional bishops were elected and consecrated. and the place of meeting of the next General Conference was fixed. A few Conference boundaries have been settled, the homes of the bishops appointed, and certain details affecting the organization and relations of the benevolent societies to each other and of the General Conference completed and defined. This is, in brief, all that has been done.

But in the accomplishment of even this much some strange scenes were witnessed for which so grave a body of ministers and laymen will have need to blush. It is hardly probable that any other gathering of equal gravity and importance could be found in this or any other Christian land who could calmly listen to harangues in which some of their own most prominent representatives were called and classed as thieves, liars, stock jobbers and oil speculators, and the body itself indirectly charged with being in collusion with those persons and characters by whom the Church has been defrauded. And yet this is what the General Conference has done. What the great "Woodchopper of Chappaqua" would have said in language unmistakable-"You lie, villain! you lie' -has been said more politely, but none the less certainly, by an agent of the Conference to other officials of that body, and the Conference kept silence. If this Book Concern trouble is a personal matter between the two agents it should have come up in some other shape; but if it related to dishonest employes only they should have been arrested and punished or discharged, and the matter have ended there. But it does not come before the Church or the Conference in exactly those

Certain employés who were charged with dishonesty, one of whom has been morally though not legally convicted thereof, have left the service of the Concern voluntarily and are no longer amenable to Conference authority. But the agent and other employés who have been accused of mismanagement and falsifvin accounts remain. They have been examined by and before the Book Committee, who, in the interim of General Conferences, are the supervising custodians of the publishing interests of the whole Church. This committee have said substantially to the Conference that the charges against those persons are not proven, and their expert has decided that they cannot be proved. The duty of the Conference under the circumstances, was plain. But to save itself from the imputation of unfairness and an attempt to whitewash and cover up the alleged frands it has allowed both sides to be heard during the chief part of six days, and then sent the documents to its committee to decide which is true and which false. But this reference did not satisfy the persons who were determined that no good thing should come out of the Book Concern Nazareth, and they demanded a new deal, a special committee who should look after "frauds" and nothing else. This committee was granted, and some of the best men in the Conference, ministern and laymen, were put on it. A thorough business man from the West stands at its head as chairman. But neither did this committee satisfy the fraud hunters, who refused to be comforted because their pets are not. A few days after its appointment a resolution of want of confidence in this committee was introduced but was promptly tabled. The Conference had been trifled with long enough, and was not in a mood to have its time and patience further taxed with this matter until its com-

A strong opposition to Masonry and other secret organizations has manifested itself in the petitions, memorials and resolutions that have been presented to the Conference, and a pronunciamento will probably be issued against them by the Conference.

mittees could report.

The grave editors and publishers of the church papers are not above accepting the patronage of quack doctors and patent medicine venders, as it appears, but they are henceforth to discard all such doubtful supporters. There is a keen sarcasm in this measure, considering that so many lazy and wornout ministers of the Methodist and other denominations are engaged in this business. The Catholic Church never allows its clergy to leave its altars to serve tables, and there appears to be no good reason either why Protestants should suffer it.

With all its gravity a vein of humor runs through the Conference. A few days ago, when the place of meeting of the next General Conference was decided upon, this humor revealed itself. The venerable Dr. Slicer, who was a member of President Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet" and chaplain to Congress during "Old Hickory's" administration, and who looks as smooth and sleek as a Tammany Alderman, gave a very generous invitation to the Conference to meet in Baltimore in 1876. government will cast back the compromise in | Soft crabs, which he greatly missed up in this | steamship lines will read the lesson and give

region, green peas and strawberries and crean were temptingly held out to his lean and lanky brethren. But there was a bad odor about Baltimore, and the Conference let the strawberries and soft crabs go. Dr. Rust offered the delegates all the facilities and conyeniences needed in Cincinnati, with planty children grass beefsteak, warranted to stick to the ribs, without all the trash the venerable Baltimorean had offered. He was especially fearful that the preachers might become dyspeptic should they live on indigestible soft crabs for a month or more, and he cautioned the Conference not to accept Dr. Slicer's invitation. The Conference did not evince much desire for blue-grass beefsteak, because it had its eve on buffalo steak and wild Indian-excellent clerical dishes and easily digested-which Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, offered and which the dele gates unanimously accepted. The claims of Philadelphia, and Columbus, Ohio, were presented; but the opportunity of hearing the old Independence bell ring out its proclamation of liberty and the prospect of saving fifteen or twenty thousand dollars could not compare with the ministerial fondness for buffalo and Indian, and those places were quietly set aside

Thus the Conference stands to-day, and who can tell what a day may bring forth?

New York's Architectural Progress. We publish to-day a very interesting résum

of the progress which New York is making in

the direction of architectural beauty. The

day has almost gone by in the Old World, and

it happily never dawned in America, when a prince or potentate could command his people to commence some vast architectural undertaking which it would take generations to accomplish. The American tourist who visits old Europe, older Africa and oldest Asia, speaking in the order of civilization can mark these monuments and wonder at the might and patience of the people-often peoplesthat erected them. When he comes back to his native land he misses these; but if he be not archeologically mad as Nathaniel Hawthorne he can take a new lease of pride in the young, vigorous life which insists on being beautiful in marble and granite, but will not undertake to wait an hour longer than necessary to see the work accomplished. Magnificent public buildings rise up with rapidity. Here it is well to mark an exception and state that no one is likely to blame the haste of the New York Court House, or its younger brother up at Harlem, which latter will discourse an elo quent sermon on what might have been if the ballot box had not been a stumbling block in the road. The new Court House, however, has not been as long building as the Cathedral at Cologne. Our new Post Office is some thing on which we can expatiate with pride. It will be massive, substantial, cheap, and not too long in course of construction. In all parts of the city our merchant princes are running up magnificent shrines where the great god, Mammon, will be worshipped in temples worthy of his auriferous name. Our churches too, are gradually taking character from the dimensions of the city, and, as it rises in splendor, we can feel assured that all public edifices will keep pace therewith. Benevolent institutions, also, in which people are more prone to look to inside arrangements and comfort, are becoming more and more imposing in external appearance. The hotels of the city are buildings which will tend largely to give architectural character to the city, and it is gratifying to observe that they are being planned and built in styles commensurate with the future of New York. The activity which is exhibited in erecting the classes of buildings we have mentioned is not confined to The city spreads out its brick and mortar arms northward, runs over into Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken and plants its hardy hands beyond the Harlem River, in Westchester county. More southward the smaller class of buildings disappear and the cloud-supporting tenement house rises on the ruins of the shanty. This is very encouraging; but its very haste has its dangers, to which attention has been called more than once in these columns. Under the lightning contract system houses are erected which are the merest shells and nothing more than so many man-traps, only depending for their upright condition on a merciful Providence and the absence of a fierce tornado. While we glory in the spread of architectural beauty around us we must not be unmindful of these dangers. There is a bureau for the inspection of buildings here, but we have had ample evidence heretofore that its judgments are no more sound or dis interested than the boiler inspectors, who leave us such fearful legacies of memory as the Westfield or the later disasters in the same line. Accidents fatal to life and limb have occurred within a year or so with these man-trap houses to justify what we say, and in the hurry and rush of the present building season we call on those who have special knowledge in these matters to fearlessly point out shortcomings and dangers before frightful catastrophe result. To the inspectors we would appeal also, and tell them to remember that no amount of shifting responsibilities will save them from public odium if disasters in the future can be traced to their culpable, not to say venal, neg-

The Steamship Baltimore-The Wreck and Its Lesson. One important fact connected with the mis-

fortune which befell the steamship Baltimore has not been sufficiently noticed by the American press. After the collision the crew of the Baltimore attempted to lower her boats, but the tackle used for that purpose would not work, and the boats could not be floated. But for the prompt arrival of the Hastings coast guard, and the skill and management which they displayed, the loss of life must have been fearful. To this piece of intelligence we cannot afford to be indifferent. Our people are now crossing and recrossing the Atlantic by thousands a month. We must be satisfied that the means of transit are safe, not only up to the last point of promise, but up to the last point of possibility. The steamships which ply the Atlantic and carry passengers must be brought under the most stringent obligations; and the Atlantic steamship lines when they are found wanting, must submit to the consequences. The lesson read by the Baltimore cannot but have the effect of mak ing passengers timid, and it is our earnest hope that the directors of the various Atlantic

evidence that they have profited thereby. both sides there must be proper inspection, and passengers must have a reasonable antee for the safety of life and property.

The Smallpox in Port-Necessity for increased Vigilance on the Part of the Authorities.

The arrival in our harbor of the emigrant

ship Athena, from Bremen, with a number of

the passengers suffering from smallpox, is a

timely warning to the health authorities to adopt precautionary measures to prevent the spread of this loathsome disease. In cases like that of the Athena a long and strict quarantine for all on board ought to be enforced. According to the confession of the captain the violence of the outbreak of smallpox was directly traceable to the want of sanitary precautions. He asserts that the uncleanly habits of the passengers compelled him to have recourse to violent measures in order to enforce cleanliness. It is, however, evident on his own showing that proper precautions had not been adopted in the first instance, as the passengers were allowed to indulge in their dirty habits unmolested until disease had made its appearance. The sudden anxiety of the captain then arose simply from fear of quarantine, and we hope the authorities will mark their sense of the laxity of discipline and want of system which have led to such deplorable results. Twenty-seven human victims have already been sacrificed to the selfish cupidity of the ship owners, and twenty-two more lie in a precarious state in the Ward's Island Hospital. These facts would be enough to justify the authorities in punishing the responsible parties; but the danger involved to the health of our citizens is a further and still stronger reason for an example being made. We must not be made to suffer from the cupidity of foreign shipping agents, and, as pretty effective means are in our hands to check the evil, we ought to use them in whatever way promises to be most effective. The stringency of the quarantine rules ought to be increased and the power of detention exercised to the fullest extent of the law. This is necessary for our own safety and to guard the city from large monetary losses; for if the smallpox should make its appearance in a virulent form during the present heated term it would be almost certain to spread with great rapidity. No consideration for the possible losses which strict quarantine would inflict on those responsible for the importation of disease should weigh for a moment with the authorities. Their duty is to protect our immense crowded population, and every other interest should be sacrificed to this paramount one. The public mind will not fail to be alarmed when arrival of the infection in an unusually virulent form becomes known. It is, therefore, the duty of the health authorities to take steps to reassure the people by the adoption of such strict quarantine measures as will effectually prevent the spread of the contagion.

The Corner Loafer Nuisance. We should like to know to what influence the street loafers of this city owe the immunity they enjoy from the interference of the police. It is a puzzle which we confess oursolves unable to solve. In ordinary matters the police are reliable and efficient enough, but as soon as they come in contact with the loafer class their vigor and independence seem to desert them. Owing to this unaccountable laxity there are certain numerous points in the thoroughfares of the metropolis, frequented by well-dressed loafers, which ladies cannot pass without being subjected to insult. This is certainly a strange commentary on our civilization. In no other city in Broadway be suffered without raising such a storm of indignation as would compel the police to disperse the crowds of diamond-bedizened loafers who are the principal sinners in this matter. The open approaches made in the street to the schoolgirls by fellows in the garb of gentlemen constitute a public scandal. This at least is nuisance which the police are in special manner called upon to suppress, and we hope that they will act at once, and vigorously. Orders should be issued to the officers to break up those gatherings of loungers wherever they may be found. The "Broadway statues" are but one feature of an unwholesome system that seems to permeate our city life. In the less reputable streets the loafer is not only a nuisance, but a danger. He is ordinarily a rowdy and not infrequently a thief. From this class most of our murderers are recruited, and so well known is the character of these gangs for violence that respectable citizens often suffer insult and outrage without daring to offer resistance. There is a widespread idea that the immunity which this class of evil-doers enjoys is due to political influence, and that the captains of police do not dare put the law in force against them. We refuse to believe that this is true, and call upon Commissioners of Police to execute the law, and free us from a nuisance that has become unbearable. If it is found that some of the captains will not do their duty the course of the Commissioners is plain. The citizens of New York maintain a police force for the purpose of keeping the streets clear and preserving order, and we expect that they will do this efficiently. So long as groups of well known gamblers and other disreputable characters are allowed to block the chief thoroughfares and insult the wives and daughters of respectable citizens the police fail in their duty to the community. This is a matter in which there must be no half measures, and we call upon the police to put down the increasing nuisance with a stern hand. The reign of rowdies and gamblers must be brought to an end, so that we may walk the streets without having to submit to insult or annoyance.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD MEN IN ASIA AND EUROPE.—Our obituary column announces the death of two distinguished personages—the great warrior-Viceroy of China and the last of the Gretna Green priests. Their pursuits and mode of conduct in life were as different in point of value to the peoples of the earth as were the places of their decease with regard to geographical location. The advantages, judged according to the standard of universal morality, were all in favor of the Asiatic. It must be acknowledged, however, that they were born and brought up under different forms of government; the one, as will be seen by our life sketch of the Chinese, encouraging education, rewarding

callantry, and directing the eye of the most aughty imperialism in search of merit in the democracy, while the other sent forth some of its most noble aristocrats and tender and hightoned maidens to form hasty and frequently ill-considered marriages at the hands and in the presence of the British hereditary forger of the hymeneal bonds. The details of the life career of the two men are quite interesting in every respect.

Views and Vagaries of the Religious

The Presbyterian organ, the Observer, this week starts boldly upon the topics now most interesting to the public-religion and politics. In an article upon the subject of the "Clergy in Politics" the Observer revives the following interesting political reminiscence :-

When the Whig National Convention was in session in Baltimore, nearly thirty years ago, and a private consultation was going on among a number of the delegates as to the best man to be nominated for Vice President, Mr. Clay being the only man thought of for President, the New Jersey men proposed Theodore Frelinghysen. In the discussion that followed Mr. Reverdy Johnson (it may not have been he) is reported to have said:—"Mr. Frelinghuysen! why, if I were to choose a man for my minister, my parish priest, he would be the man of all men; but to drag one so pure, spotless, through the mire of party politics, never, never!"

Upon the above text the Observer proceeds to say :-

There is a whole sermon in that story, but we do not intend to preach it now. Mr. Frelinghuysen was not a clergyman, and he was nominated; and, though defeated, he was not solled by the mud thrown at him, or through which he was drawn. thrown at him, or through which he was drawn. But if he had been a clergyinan he would have been injured seriously, perhaps ruined, by the race. He was a layman, a lawyer, a statesman, and belonged to that class of men to whom the country ought to turn with hope when seeking leaders. But there are some good reasons why ministers should keep out of party politics, which may be urged without denying their abstract right to be as warm, active and decided partisans as they please.

The Observer argues that a minister is not so good a pastor or preacher who mingles actively in political controversies. His mind, it continues, is preoccupied by them. His spiritual nature is degraded and soiled. The temporal rather than the eternal, the seen, not the unseen, takes hold of his soul. The example of the Master and the doctrine of the apostles would teach ministers to stand above mere party politics. All this is very good advice, coming from such a source. But, alas! how often is it the case that a popular pulpit orator, stimulated by the applause of the groundlings, sacrifices the spiritual good he may do as a clergyman to reap the rewards of a successful political demagogue! The Observer does not dictate. It merely shows its opinion, as Elihu did. And Elihu said: - "Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."

The Independent goes straightway at the Phildelphia Convention, and takes occasion to give a broadside into the Cincinnati "diversion." It praises Grant, says Colfax will probably be the next republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, notwithstanding the extraordinary and very reasonable pressure for Henry Wilson for the same office, and concludes by averring that

Mr. Greeiey is the open, undisguised enemy of the republican party, doing his utmost to defeat it, and courting democracy to gratify his own ambition. If democrats choose to accept him for the use they licans so forget their principles as to be this snare of personal and party trickery.

The Christian precept, "Do unto others as ve would have others do unto you," is construed by the Independent to mean, "If you don't vote my ticket you may go to blazes.'

The Christian Union (Henry Ward Beecher) ignores religious topics altogether upon its first editorial page, and descants upon such themes as the Connecticut Senatorship, "Labor Strikes," the "Supplementary Treaty," "Self-Help," &c. Turning upon the second editorial page we find a semi-ecclesiastical article upon "The God of Nature," from which we make the following extract :-

Pale white butterfiles flit about like leaves floating in the wind. Now goes by a larger one, with coat of black velvet, blue spotted. The air rings of every side with the voices of birds. The bobolini is tipsy with joy. From the heart of the apple tree he pours out his song, its notes tumbling over one another. He pipes, he twitters, he whistles, he trills, and at last he cannot sit still to sing, but away he goes through the air, his music still continuing as if it were shaken ont by his flight. From the woods come the bark of a squirrel and the drumming of a woodpecker. The cocks are crowing in the distant farm yards. Overhead the heavy crows are flapping, and now and then a hawk sweeps in bold circles far up against the warm blue sky.

Beautiful! The butterflies, the bobolinks, the squirrels, the woodpeckers, the cocks and the crows are fit emblems of the present political condition. The crows, like the political parsons, come in at the last, and very properly they should. They gobble up all the corn. In regard to the Supplementary Treaty Rev.

Editor Beecher says: -

The mass of our citizens would rather carry this arbitration forward peacefully to a successful completion than destroy it by adhering to any indirect claims, fair or unfair, expected or unexpected, large or small. That is the evident sentiment of the non-partisan public; and it may well be obeyed, even by those who still assert the inherent fairness and justice of our claims for "national damages."

The Tablet (Catholic organ) asks:-"Are Catholics citizens of this republic, or are they not?" and after quoting and remarking upon a report in the HEBALD concerning the alleged religious tyranny exercised on Catholic boys and girls in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, concludes its review as follows: -

Any true philanthropist who really desires the improvement of our unhappy juvenile delinquents has only to visit the Catholic Protectory in West-chester county, to be convinced that for Catholic boys and girls it can only be effected by Catholic teachers and Catholic ministrations. What the Catholics of New York have a right to demand is that a Catholic chapiain be allowed to visit regularly not only this House of Rerige, but all the public institutions where Catholics are among the inmates. This right the American Constitution gives them. Let them assert it as they ought, and justice will be done them.

Suppose the whole system of charities as established by law, and as now managed on Randall's Island, be abolished. What then? Cannot something be gained by another reform Legislature?

The Evangelist ignores political themes and gives its readers a generous amount of religious intelligence, stamped with the old Presbyterian ring, but takes occasion, by the way, to tell the working men in this city and elsewhere who are on a strike that they are "cutting their own throats."

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) discourses on the "Curious Platform of the Cincinnati Radical Sorehead Convention," about "Democratic Endorsement of the Greeley-Brown ticket," and indulges in a furious ante-bellum knock-down-and-drag-out article against the "Sage of Chappaqua." The Freeman's Journal, if it persists in this course, is sure to make its mark or find its market.

The Jewish papers are unusually well filled this week, and show more than ordinary enterprise in filling their columns with fresh and readable matter. The Jewish Times, the Jewish Messenger and the Hebrew Leader furnish many readable articles. The Jewish Times publishes

a supplement in German. The Catholic Review of this week gives its